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between the years of 1900-1910 a great change in the ownership of agricultural land took place either by means of sale, exchange, or transfer through relatives. Again, all authors agree that the non-dealers' prices as well as the dealers' prices of land have increased during the period under consideration; and also, that this advance went hand in hand with an increased division of big and fair-sized estates into small tracts and the greater activity that followed in buying and selling real estate. The question naturally arises: What is the cause of the rise in price of these tracts of lands? There are two possibilities—an increase of agricultural products per acre, or an increase in the prices of these products on the market. No doubt, in many cases, both possibilities have been active factors of determination. The authors have come to the conclusion that aside from improvements, such as in methods of taxation, the building of railroads, and advanced agricultural methods, the rapid rise in price of agricultural lands is indirectly but mainly due to an increase in the tariff rate on grains.

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*Jewish Immigration to the United States, from 1881 to 1910.* (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. LIX, No. 4.) By SAMUEL JOSEPH. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1914. Royal 8vo, pp. 209. \$1.50.

That Jewish immigration of the last thirty years consists essentially of permanent settlers, and that it is a family movement distinguished by its large number of skilled laborers, are the chief findings of the author, which he bases on a study of immigration statistics and explains as due, not primarily to economic conditions in the United States, but to the situation and course of events in the countries of eastern Europe, i.e., "the exceptional economic, social, and legal conditions in eastern Europe which have been created as a result of governmental persecution." That Jewish immigration is due to persecution in eastern Europe no one who is acquainted with the nature of those persecutions is likely to doubt; nor would he be likely to question the conclusion that the immigration will be permanent, amounting almost to a migration, certainly so long as the policies of those countries remain unchanged. If one had been disposed to doubt those points Mr. Joseph's thorough and copious statistical studies should certainly convince him. But that does not prevent one from feeling that the author has spent his time so entirely on what might almost be called obvious facts, as almost to preclude the consideration of points of real interest. What, one would like to ask him, has been the effect on the Jewish character of these years of persecution in the East? What contributions to our development can these permanent settlers bring with them? How is this family movement assimilating with the communities in which it has taken up its abode? What effect is the large proportion of skilled artisans having on American labor conditions? Perhaps these points are not

necessarily considered in a study of immigration, yet for what purpose one should be interested in immigration other than to answer them and their like is a bit puzzling.

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*Trade Morals: Their Origin, Growth, and Province.* By EDWARD D.

PAGE. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1914. 8vo, pp. xvii+287. \$1.50 net.

This book originated in a course of lectures the object of which was to show the growth of trade morals from social and mental conditions forming the environment of business men. It takes for granted an undergraduate knowledge of the natural and social sciences, and is meant for students who are to come in contact with the problems of trade morals in business.

Mr. Page traces the growth of trade morals through the evolution of society from the earliest folk-group to our modern intricate structure. He shows their development through the evolution of conduct, first natural, then nurtural, through the evolution of social morals or the right or wrong conduct toward the group, through the growth of the humanistic habits of compassion for the misfortunes of others, through the will which chooses between the conduct-impulses which are in conflict, to the economic impulses which are concerned with individual welfare and in connection with which business arises.

Everywhere is the social-economic character of this development emphasized, rather than the economic-social. The importance of folk-customs and folk-morals in the development of transportation, commerce, manufacturing, etc., is second only to environmental influences.

The conclusion to which we are led is that economic impulses must be adjusted to moral impulses by the subordination of immediate profits to prevailing folk-customs and humanistics. This is true because trade morals, good faith, good credit, and the fulfilment of obligations in contracts, which are demanded by folk-custom are at the same time necessary to business stability.

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*Die Lohnbewegungen der Gewerkschaftsdemokratie.* By DR. ADOLF

WEBER. Bonn: A. Marcus u. E. Weber, 1914. 12mo, pp. 71. M. 2.

This interesting little book was written to answer some criticism reviewers had directed against the author's earlier book, *Der Kampf zwischen Kapital und Arbeit*. Although the book is small, it contains much material that is of importance to those interested in the labor problem. The writer examines in particular the influence of wage movements of labor organizations in Germany over the material interests of the entire body of workers. He takes special pains to state his attitude with reference to labor unions, the apparent successes of unions, and the changes of tactics which were responsible for them.